CIRCULAR TO THOSE ENGAGED IN MERCANTILE CIRCULAR TO THOSE ENGAGED IN MERCANTILE
FURSUITS.—Any invention that will facilitate their labors is
highly worthy of notice as well as extensive patronage.
One of the most important inventions of the present age is the
of a Pras that possesses the necessary qualities of fineness in
mark and durability in use, those of John Folley, Mane facturer of God Pens and Pencils, No. 163 Broadway, stant preemiment. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has
been engaged in our city in their madelfactures.
We, the subscribers, who knew the value of these Pens from
long use of them, cheerfully recommend them to those who
wish for the most convenient acticle in the counting-room.

eminent. Their superity value is testign by the long time he hiseen engaged in our city in their mandifacture.

We, the subscribers, who knew the value of these Pens frot long use of them, cheerfully recommend them to those wish for the most convenient article in the counting-room. Signed by the following and many other parties:

James McCall., President Metropolitan Bank;

H. MEIGS, ir., Cashier Metropolitan Bank;

W. T. Hooker, President Continential Bank;

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B. MURRAY, Assistant Cashier American Exchange Bank;

F. A. Platt, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank;

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G. R. Conover, Cashier Bank of North America;

G. R. Conover, Cashier Bank of New York;

T. D. MEIGS, Teller Bank of America;

CRAS. WINDSOR, Teller Mercantile Bank;

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SAML, B. WHITE, Cashier Grocere' Bank;

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M. R. CORB & CO.;

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The undersigned has invented a new style Pan—Patent
Elastic Bank Pan—Patent bill and examine them.

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The Knight's Soliloguy.

THE KNIGHT'S SOLILOQUY.

You think he spoke of ladies fair,
Whom he'd been toying with—
But he spoke, Sir, of those Tailors rare,
The matchless BROTHERS SMITH!

For chespiness, durability,
For texture, taste and style,
Compare their Goods with offer Goods,
And at the difference smile!
SMITH BROTHERS, One-Price Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122
and 146 Fulton-st., Now-York.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

of Summan Caothing is now ready and on sele, ambracin, many specialties and styles to be found to where sled, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Caothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

Nos. 259, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.

THE SUMMER UNDERGARMENT

EXPRESSLY TO WARM WEATHER, being very light, very elastic, and very durable, RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERIDO VEST.

It deserves a trial.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 104 Bowery.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway,

foreign countries, not to be procured elsewhere in this city REAL INDIA Pluspile Goods, Madres Handkerchiefs, Fans, &c Ledies are cautioned not to purchase any article called Pine apple until they examine the above. Milliners and others de citing symples can have them per mail in every shade and color plain.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .-

SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 45° Broadway, near Grand st., are now offering their large stock of Carpeting and Ollcloths at extraordinary low prices. ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11/ per yard. ENGLISH TAPENTAY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 2

KEEP COOL ON THE FOURTH. For which purpose, be in season for the PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS,
At the Store of
LUCIUS HART. Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. -One thousand

SINGLE'S SEWING MACHINES.—One thousand collars a year is a fair estimate of the carnings of a good operator with one of Singles's latest impressed high speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at band, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private hamilies or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other hind can be proved by thousands who use them and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for side and inferior ones on the usual liberal terms.

1. M. SINGER & Co. No. 375 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES .- The

per yard.

And all other goods equally low.

"I would not chavge my faith in them,
For all the word beside,"
Twas thus, with an enthusiast's voice,
The young Orlando cried.

GARMENTS in large variety; a'so, White Linen DRAWERS, all sizes, and Ready-Made SHIRTS at low prices. Wholesale or Retail. IRA PEREOD & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st., N. Y. COOL AND REFRESHING. - Nothing is so cooling

KNOX! KNOX! -The fame of KNOX extends

rest of all who are connoiseurs in the article, and his FRLTS are felt to be just the thing wherever they are worn. Taken as a whole KoX must have about a hundred different varieties of Hete new in store ready for the season. Beside these articles, KoX has GLOVES, UMERILLAS, CANES, and other articles necessary to the adormment or comfort of the individual manuall of the most superior qualities and tastient made up. All KNOX's goods are fashionable, as well as being of superior workmanship, and prices are nowhere mere moderate than in his store, which everybody should know, shall know—must know—is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, from eight different

manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the city, be sides 15 Second-Haud Piance—all of which will be sold at price that defy competition. Plates to rent, and rent allowed or purchase.

H. WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Unlike

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856.

An original and authentic Biography of the People's candidate for President is now in course of preparation, and will be issued at THE TRIBUNE office about the 1st of July. It will be condensed into a pamphlet of 32 large and fair octavo pages, on good type, with spirited illustrations.

Orders inclosing the cash are respectfully solicited, and the first received will be first filled.

sing the cash will be promptly attended to by ad-GREELEY & MCELRATH, New York. Summer's Speech.
Now ready, the Hon. Chas. Summer's Speech in the Senate Kansas Affairs-32 pages.

Tuesday of each week.

We publish this morning a detailed account of the extraordinary proceedings in San Francisco, since the departure of the steamer of May 22. They include the funeral of the late James King. the execution of Casey and Cors, the arrest and suicide of Yankee Sullivan, and the action by the civil authorities in regard to the course of the Vigilant Committee. The Illinois brings the California mails of June 5, and \$2,270,868 in gold.

The events now transpiring in California, no less than those of which Kansas is the scene, are of a character to occasion the greatest disquietude to the sincere friends of Liberty and of our democratic system of government. Considering the great number of worthless and desperate characters which, upon the first discovery of gold, flocked California from all directions, it has, on the whole, been a great wonder that social order and security for life and property have existed there to the extent they have. Indeed, there was no little occasion to exult over the natural capacity of Americans

have been organized at all.

As to this matter, however, the rogues, vagabonds, cheats, gamblers, thieves and robbers of California have shown themselves exceeding wise in their generation. Instead of banding together, as might have been expected, and placing themselves in apparent and open opposition as they were in secret but real opposition to law and justice, the gentry of this stripe adopted the course much safer for them selves and much more dangerous to the community of attaching themselves to the dominant political party, of setting themselves up as special Democrats, and by bullying and violence at nominating caucuses, and by like bullying and violence and frauds at the polls, controlling the elections and securing the appointment of Judges, Magistrates, Sheriffs and other executive officers, from whom they had, in the way of political gratitude, much be hope, and, in the way of the execution of the laws, very little to fear. As Douglas and the Border Ruffian assume to be the "Law-and-Order" party of Kansas, so these offscourings of all the jails and gambl og hells and Empire Clubs of America,

occasion of the recent murder by one of their fraternity of Mr. Richardson, the Marshal, they had influence enough at the White House to obtain the

sppointment, as his successor, of one of their own California, through the deleterious inflence thus brought to bear upon its politics and its elections. being left with the mere shadow without any sub-

Set, through the violence and arts of these desperadoca, much in the same condition in which Kansas has been placed by invading Border Ruffani-the Press, that great champion of right, justice and truth, came at last to the rescue; and when the California desperadoes, or a leading member of their order, resorted to assassinstion to silence the Press, the great body of the good citizens of San Francisco rose as it were en masse, and, for the salvation and purgation of the State, established a temporary Dictatorship, which, at our latest advices, had for a fortnight exercised an absolute power of life, death and banishment over the inhabitants of that city.

This assumption of absolute power by a Vigilance Committee, relying for support on the body of the citizens, is not a new thing in the history of California. Once already, when the city was infested by a gang of thieves from New South Wales, whom the constituted authorities proved unable or unwilling to suppress, the same expedient had been resorted to with success; the present Committee seems in fact to have been but a reorganization of that former one. Just before the leaving of the mail, after a fortnight's silence and submission on the part of Gov. Johnson, there were symptoms of s design on his part, evinced by the issue of a proclamation and orders for the organization of a body of militia, to dispute with the Committee the future administration of affairs-for it is to be noticed that Gen. Sherman, through whom these orders were issued, expressly disavows any intention to call snybody to account for anything past.

As there is in San Francisco a considerable party opposed to the dictatorship of the Vigilance Committee, and which, therefore, might be expected to range itself under the Governor's standard, there seemed at the last advices some darger of a civil collision-unless, indeed, the supporters of the Committee were too numerous and determined to afford any encouragement to the idea of suppressing them by force. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that in the position which things have assumed, the withdrawal from the scene of the Vigilance Committee and the reestablishment of the functions of the government in the hands of the ordinary magistrates-especially considering the character of many of these magistrates and the means by which they were placed in office-presents a crisis of great danger and difficulty for the resolution of which we shall look with much

However that crisis may result, what has already happened teaches an important lesson. As there is seldom any evil from which some good may not be drawn, so we sincerely hope and trust that these events in San Francisco will not be entirely lost on the citizens of New-York. We, too, in this city, are exposed to the very same evils which have driven the good citizens of San Francisco to such desperate and dangerous remedies. Indeed, we have already suffered greatly from the same caures. Is was not alone the numbers, discipline and tireles perseverance of the San Francisco desperadoes which gave them such a power over the politics and elections of the city and the State: it was still more the fact, that the good, industrious citizens, absorbed in their own business and disgusted by the clamor and turbulence of politics, withdrew in a great measure from the field, thus leaving the elections and the Government at the mercy of the rowdies and in the almost undisputed possession of the party with which these rowdies had connected themselves. This dereliction of their ordinary duty to the State, these quiet, peaceable, and, as doubtless they call themselves, conservative citizens, have now been obliged to expiate by taking a leading part in the awful responsibility of the late executions by authority of the Vigilance Committee.

We beg of our quiet, peaceable, conservative citizens of New-York to beware how they expose themselves to a similar necessity. How much better, by a regular, patriotic, vigilant discharge of their ordinary political duties in the nomination and election of men of probity and honor, to keep our rowdies in check, and to save ourselves from being driven to resort to desperate remedies-like those dreaded and deprecated as the very evils they are destined to cure! Let us hope that the benefits of a powerful and regular political revolution effected in the ordinary republican manner through the ballet box, are not to be limited to the administration of the Federal Government only, but that, through the union of good men for the good of the city, the administration of our local municipal affairs may at the same time undergo a like beneficial revolution.

That the Southern politicians, and the Southern citizens generally, should find in Mr. Buchanan's ignature of the Ostend Manifesto nothing to object to, is perfectly natural; and we are surprised that The Washington Union and our Journal of Commerce should spend their powder in attempting to raise a smeke in which to cover up that manifesto. Surely no advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, no icurnal which justifies the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or which sustains the present efforts of the Slave States, the Border Ruffians, and the General Government, to force Slavery into Kansas. ought to have, or reasonably and consistently can have, the slightest objection to the Ostend Manifesto, or to the most thoroughgoing interpretation which anybody has ever proposed to put upon it.

The doctrine of the Ostend Manifesto is simply this: that slaveholding, like necessity, knows no law; that with slaveholders might makes right; and that if they regard Cuba as essential to their security and to the security of their pet institution in that case Cuba is what they have a right to, and in that case, if they cannot get it by fair means, then let them get it by foul means. If Spain will not sell it, then we will take it by force. This is the dectrine which the Ostend Manifesto lays down the retically, but which, so far as relates to Cuba, our Government was prevented from carrying ou by a discreet dread of the French and British na-

This great doctrine, however, thus enunciated by Mr. Buchanan at Ostend, was not destined to remain a mere theory. The slaveholders being disappointed in its application to Cuba, Dougla endeavored to console them and to cut Buchanan out by applying it to Kansas. The argument brought forward in behalf of the attempt to steal from the Free States the Territory of Kanras, is the very same argument by which Mr. Buchapan undertook to prepare the way for the stealing of Cuba. It is said that the possession of Kansus by the slaveholders is essential to the sacurity of the Slave Power. They want it by way of preserving that control of the Senate which otherwise they may be in danger of losing; and besides, the very same objection is urged to Karses as a Free State, which is brought forward

Kensas would be incensistent with slaveholding in Missouri, and the institution attacked in Missouri is attacked in every other State. It is on arguments like these that the slaveholders rely to justify them in the violation of a solemn compact, and in the attempt to steal Kansas just as Mr. Buchanan proposed to steal Cuba. It is pretended, indeed that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; and that is med as a reason for the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and so, if in the course of events Mr. Mr. Buchanan's project was to have been carried out, doubtless some equally plausible pretense would have been found for the war with Spain, which would have led the way to Cuban emancipation. We may be permitted to doubt, however, if the pretended unconstitutionality of the Missouri prehibition would have troubled the souls of the slaveholders any more than the unquestionable unconstitutionality of the annexation of Louisiana and of Texas troubles them, had not pretended constitutional scruples been convenient under which to cover up a robbery. Indeed, sub sequent events have shown how much the robbery was the main point. The Kansas-Nebraska bill. the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the impudent swindle of Squatter Sovereignty, which Douglas so notoriously borrowed fron Cass, not having effected the purpose of transferring Kansas to the slaveholders, the Border Ruffishs were then introduced on the stage, with the applause and approbation of the whole South, and were employed to apply the principles of the Ostend Manifesto to Kansas by seizing it with the strong hand for the benefit of Slavery. And the counte nance given to these Border Ruffians in this operation by Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet abundantly shows that, whatever the reason might have been for not carrying out the the doctrines of the Ostend Conference in relation to Cuba-whether fear of foreign powers or jealousy of Mr. Buchanan-the earliest domestic opportunity, esteemed a safe one, was greedily snatched at of seeking to apply the

There is, it thus appears, a logical consistency in what is now going on in Kaneas is that theory at tempted to be embodied in facts.

the high official position to which Fillmore succeeded on the death of Gen. Taylor. Nay moresuch clear and distinct nullification never fell in the hottest and stormiest times from the lips of Calhoun, Hayne, or McDuffie. In his speech at Albany on Friday last, Mr. Fillmore says:

of success? Can they have the manness of the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would aubmit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? Suppose that the South, having a majority of the Elec-toral votes, should declare that they would only have laveholders for President and Vice-President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jeslous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemeated by their blood, and bequathed to us as a priceless inheritance."

That is to say, if the People's party elect Col. Frement as President, and he receives no electoral votes from any Slave Slate, albeit he receives a clear and undoubted majority of all the electoral votes, it is "madness and folly to believe that our · Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate," and he (Mr. Fillmore) would justify and uphold them in refusing

Now, as we read the Constitution, it says that the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such "number be a majority of the whole number of "Electors appointed." It says nothing about the votes coming from Slave States or Free States. To resist, in the peculiar manner suggested by Mr. Fillmore, the authority of a Chief Magistrate on the ground that he was elected only by the votes of a part of the States, although he received "majority of the whole number of Electors appointed," would be plainly and unequivocally treason—the very highest crime known to the law. Mr. Fillmore is thus, by his own deliberate avowal, at heart and intention-in all but the overt act, which yet remains to be committed-a traitor. This is no exaggeration, no extravagance of language. We refer to the very words of Mr. Fillmore to sustain us, incentrovertibly, in this position-words uttered, too, when his parrot-like prating about the Union was hardly cold from his lipe.

Well, from present appearances, Col. Fremont is very likely to be elected, and by votes of the Free States exclusive'y, although he is as reliable a protector of all the constitutional rights of the Slave States as Mr. Fillmore himself. In that event, let Mr. Fillmore try on his treason. If the Southern States do nothing else for us in this campaign, they yet produce hemp. "It is rather an awkward busi-'nesr," said Mr. Webster in his reply to Mr. Hayne, "this dying without touching the ground." Does our hitherto calm and complacent Ex-President wish to try the experiment !

racy as it is at this day, and second to none as an expounder of its doctrines:

"Our platform tells you resistance to the law is treason, and treason shall be rebuked. The Democ-racy uphold the law in Kansas, while the Negro Worshipers, who do not like the law, are for shooting down the officers. This was the whole Kansas diffi-

We give a portion of one of these democratic laws

We give a portion of one of these democratic laws:

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of
Kansas, as follows:
"Section 12. If any free person by speaking or writing sesect or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves
in this Territory, or shall 'stroduce into this Territory, print,
publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this
Territory, written, printed, published, or o'created in this
Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this
Territory, such person shall be dee ned guitty of felony, and
punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term notice than
two years.

"Bec. - No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding
slaves shall sit as a juror on the trial of any procedulou for any
violation of any of the sections of this sec."

Here, then, we have one plank of the platform on which the Buchanan Democracy stand-and one that is not confined to the Territory of Kansas, but has been illustrated at the National Capitol by Brocks of South Carolins upon the head of Samner, while Mr. Douglas stood by tacitly approving, or rather not interfering for fear he might be misunderstood. Not only do Buchanan and Douglas uphold the laws of Kansas, but, according to our expounder, resistance to them is held to be treason, and is to be rebuked as such. Now we take it Mr. Douglas does not mean that resistance to the law of itself legally constitutes the crime of treasop, or that even the shooting down of officers would be treasor. In this State we have had several instances of resistance to the law even to that extent, and no one ever thought the perpetrators guilty of treason. By the Constitution of the United States treason consists only in levying war against the United States, or in aiding and abetting such war. Whatever may be the theory of Mr Douglas as a Border-Ruffian Democrat, at law the Government has not yet become confounded with its officers. Undoubtedly, therefore, Mr. Douglas used the word treason in a political sense. The spirit of the Kansas laws, their provisions, the object of their ena tment, and the elements of their validity are so based on and coincide with Border-Ruffian Democracy, that resistance is political treason. What though the introduction and establishment of Slavery in that Territory is the object of those laws? Was it not for that object the Missouri Compromise was repealed! What though they aim at that end by violence to the inalienable rights of independent humanity—the rights of free speech. thought and action-and impose mental shackles upon the citizens far more degrading than the fetters that clank upon the limbs of colored bonds men? Have we not heard on the floor of the Senate the menace, "We will subdue you!" What though they derive their only claim to vitality from an overwhelming armed irruption from Missouri, driving the citizens from the polls, deposing the Judges of Elections, and by perjured returns constituting a Legislative Assembly in open violation of "Squatter Sovereignty," the alleged base of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Was not that bill in all its history, elements, provisions and objects, a fraud on the country? What though those laws have thus far received their only sanction from successive invasions from the State of Missouri and other Slave States, hunting down the people, laying waste the Territory with fire and sword, pillaging their towns, desolating their homes, arresting and imprisoning, nay, reveling in the blood of their most influential citizens? Does not the creature who, as Chief Executive of these States, has permitted, directed and employed these atrocities, still occupy his station unscathed by vengeance human or divine? Nay, has not this action of his, as well as that of Douglas, that of Atchison and Stringfellow, been approved by the Cincinnati Couvention, and received the approval of its candidate for the Pres deney f

It is highly creditable as well to the pluck as to the patriotism of Commedere Stockton that rather than let the Union slide, he should be ready to stop its downward motion not only with his own body, but even to submit to accept for that purpose a nomination for the Presidency tendered to him by half a dozen political adventurers, for aught we know quite as honest, patriotic and self-sacrificing, but certainly quite as it as the gallant Commodore himself.

The Commodore is, however, totally mistaken as to the nature of the crisis in which he has thus been called on to act. The Union is in no immediste danger-at lesst none from which it can be saved by the interposition either of his body or his eloquence. No party that we know of proposes to let the Union slide. All the Presidential platforms that we have seen are not less full than the Commodore himself of devotion to the Union and determination to save it at all hazards. It is not to save the Union from sliding that the half-dozen factionists, to whom he so gravely responds, have nominated the Commodore for the Presidency; and so far from saving the Union by accepting that nomination, all the Commodore can accomplish by it is to make a fool of himself, and, what is more, to exhibit himself before the public, delighted with the jingling of his own bells.

The Commodore's decided hostility to the repeal of the Missouri Compremise is all very well, and his anxiety for the union of all honest men for the rebuke of that breach of faith is also very well; but it seems an odd way of showing sincerity in these avowals to accept a fragmentary nomination for the Presidency, to pretend that the very union which he thus contends for, cannot take place without an alleged danger to the Union of the States, and then to set up that danger as a good reason for splitting up the opposition and so allowing the repudiators of the public faith whom he denounces, to have everything their own way. Of what avai's all the Commodere's it dignation against the repudiation of the Mesouri Compromise, when that indignation results in a course of conduct, which so far as it has any effect at all, operates, and can only operate to strengthen the hands of those very repudiators?

While the Buchaneer and the Republican partie are ranging side by side like two hundred-gun ships the Commedore may think it very gallant to put out in his little Jersey cock-boat expecting by the flourish of his hand to part the combatants and to induce them both to submit to his views. The Commodore may think it very gallant, but as to the rest of the world, the few who in the excitement of this busy contest may happen to cast a clance at him and his craft will be ant to set him down as one of those persons of weak or disordered understanding who have no idea of the relation between means and ends.

PROGRESS OF MR. FILLMORE -Mr Fillmore reached Lockport on Saturday morning, where Ex-Gov. Wash ington Hunt spoke at him, and he retorted in a brief speech, in which he deprecated several things-espe Gov. Hunt," (neasures not specified) and "the un lue | Slavery. Were it otherwise, Toombs, Stophous & exercise of foreign influence in the Government." The | Co., would be as clamotous for her admission as

telegraph says "considerable enthusiasm was man Mr. F. then went home (toBuffalo), where he was very cordially and flatteringly received.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC LANDS-RAILBOADS-FREE Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribure

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27, 1856. There is one more Railroad Land bill now on the stocks-that to aid in running Roads through Mississippi-which I suppose to be included in the general combination or understanding as to what was to be passed at this session. This being put through, I believe it is calculated that each new or Public Land State will have received its fair proportion, and the appropriation of Public Lands for Railroads, so far as they are concerned, will have been rounded out and completed. I do not know who keeps the tally, nor do I make myself in any manner responsible for the accuracy of this calon. lation. Suffice it that I understood it to be gen! erally agreed that, when Mississippi shall have re ceived her allowance, the allotment or distribution of Lands in the Public Land States for Railroad purposes will have been equalized and perfected. A very great pressure is brought to bear upon Congress in favor of the extension of this system to the Territories, and a number of plausible pro-

jects well lithographed are commended to the favor of the respective Public Land Committees. looking to the construction of Railroads, aided by Land grants, through Minneseta, Nebraska and Kansas, from the Upper Mississippi or Missouri toward the Pacific Ocean. Without expressing any hostility to the general policy of granting Public Lands for such purposes, and certainly without being actuated by either repugnance or indifference to the growth and welfare of the embryo commonwealths above named. I trust Congress will pause before consenting to shingle the Territories with Railroad grants of Public Lands. Let the pioneers have the first chance to make locations and create homes thereon in the Territories, as they had in those lately ripened into States. Let population be attracted to the new lands, and let Railroads be constructed to accommodate the settlers rather than to attract them. A delay which tends to cover a route with thrifty settlers need not obstruct the building of a Railroad, even though it should very considerably diminish the area of land open to selection and appropriation in its behalf. And besides, the session draws toward a close and the remainder of it must mainly be devoted to matters of pressing urgency. I trust time will be found or made for taking up and passing Mr. GRow's bill granting a quarter section for the mere cost of survey, registry and transfer to every actual settler. I could prefer some modification in the details, but the principle is so just and beneficent that it is not possible that a majority of the House should resist it. It cannot be said with truth that the Free-Land men have thrust their hobby acress the path of others. The soldiers in all manner of wars have had bounty lands voted them in unexampled, unmeasured profusion, and the speculators in warrants have realized fortunes. The Railroad projectors have been generously dealt with, until not less than Twenty Millions of acres of choice lands have been conceded them in aid of one this and auother. It surely is the Settlers' turn next. At this moment Wisconsin, Iows, Illinois, Indians and Southern Michigan are either exhausted of Public Lands through Railroad Grants and Bounty Warrants, or their Land Offices are shut up to await the selection of conceded lands by this or that Railroad Cempany; so that the emigrant in search of a quarter-section may travel fast and far without finding one open to him except at speculators' prices. Congress is importuned to open new Land-Offices in the Territories and the President to proclaim new surveys as open to sale by auction and afterward at private entryall to the prejudice of the moneyless squatter, wh has spent all his means in finding his location, removing to it, getting a cabin over his head, a team. and a few acres into crop. Let the lands be put up for sale, and he must put his head between the iaws of some usurer, let said usurer buy over his head, on his agreement to redeem it within a few years at fifty per cent. interest or forfeit all claim to it. Thousands in every new State are chafing under that very harrow at this hour. And more terrible to the Free settlers of Kansas than the alarm of a new inroad of Border Ruffians would be a proclamation by the President putting their lands into market. The great majority of them are utterly unprepared to buy them on any terms which involve present cash payment.

Mr. Grow's Free Land bill stands very high on the calendar of the House. By resolution and concert among its friends, it may be reached, taken up, and passed. I trust it soon will be.

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE.

rial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuse. WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28, 1856. The debate on the Free-Kansas bill draws to a close, Mr. GROW having given notice that he shall move the Previous Question at 3 o'clock, which is this moment; but Mr. Evans of Texas has just commenced a Pro-Slavery speech, which I understand Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, is to answer, which will postpone Mr. Grow's motion till near 5 o'clock. Of course, efforts will be made meantime to adjourn the House, and perhaps with success; those who urge an early close of the session. being generally as anxious to close each day's sitting as early and with as little result as possible. So I think the chance against getting on the Previous Question to-day. If it should be reached and carried, the House will probably adjourn immediately on ordering it, and let Mr. Gress, as Chairman of the Territorial Committee, close the debate on Monday, or as soon as the subject shall again be reached. Then the vote will be takenvery close one undoubtedly-but I trust the bill will prevail, though Dann, Haven, Whitney and Valk will undoubtedly oppose it to the utmost.

There has been a very spirited debate to day be tween Messrs. STEPHENS of Ga., and L. D. CAMP-BELL of Ohio, wherein the Nebraska bill, the manner of its passage, the doctrines of our Revolutionary fathers, the origin and rights of Slavery. &c., have been quite as much discussed as the right of Kansas to be admitted as a State. Mr. Stephens has submitted a bill, which is substan tially that of Mr. Toombs in the Senate, provide for a Federal Census of Kaneas, an apportion of Delegates, Constitutional Convention, &c , with a view to speedy admission. So the Douglas posttion that Kapeas must have 93,340 inhabitants be fore she can be admitted is given up, and there remains just ore colorable objection to her admission as she is-namely, that her Constitution exclude

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Governor Seward's Speech

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 169,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than

House, June 28 .- In the House of Representatives the debate on the admission of Kansas was resumed— Messrs. Stephens of Georgia and Campbell of Ohio being the principal speakers, respectively, for and against the measure. The motion to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole was defeated by a vote of 70 against 101. The discussion will, therefore, in all probability, engage the attention of the House until it is definitively disposed of.

for self-government, that out of such materials a government based on our republican ideas could

Europe and New South Wales, took upon themselves the trade of active politicians-a business at which many of them had served an apprenticeship here in New-York. Thus they bave had a very active share in the politics of California, and it imposing on that State a set of Legislators, Judges and executive officers, who, so far from being a terror to evil-doers, have in general found the criminal law of California as little efficient to any practical purpose as Judge Betts and Mr. Commis siener Morton berein New-York find the laws of the United States for the suppression of the slavetrade. Some how or other, either in the construction of the law, or the construction of juries, there has always been some loop-hole through which the most notorious offenders have escaped. So powerful was the political influence of these blacklegs, that, not content with sending such a man as Herbert to represent the State in Congress, on

stance of the administration of justice-placed, in I in the Ostend Manifesto against emancipation in

Cuba. The example would be bad. Freedon in

princples of the Ostend Manifesto for the joint benefit of the slaveholders and the officeholders. the indorsement simultaneously given by the Cincinnati Convention to the attempted seizure of Kansas and the Buchaneering principles of the Ostend Manifesto. Both rest on the same basis; and it is impossible for The Journal of Commerce, or for anybody else, to separate the two. They are chainshot, of which, if the one is swallowed the other must go down too, or else the patient will choke in the operation. Our conservative friends who are making up their minds to swallow Buchanan and the subjection of Kansas, need not make up any mouths at the Ostend Manifesto. The Ostend Manifesto is nothing but a theory expressed in words;

Virtuous achievements are not the only passports to distinction. Great crimes often make men notorious. Our readers will bear us witness that during the present Presidential canvass we have hardly mentioned the name of Millard Fillmore. We have regarded his unimportance as too utter to waste words upon him. Saddenly, however, he has loomed up into a position, not more important, to be sure, but far more extraordinary than any which he has before occupied. He has suddenly distinguished himself by the open and public avowal of such treasonable doctrines as have never before fallen from any man who had occupied, either otherwise or by accident,

bany on Friday last, Mr. Fillmore says:

'We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the Free S'ates alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure, can seriously have reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? Can they have the madness or the folly

obedience to a Chief Magistrate thus elected.

We now have it on indisputable authority that the laws of Kansas are democratic. Hear the Hon. S. Arnold Douglas, a doughty champion of democ-